

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 44.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919.

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BANQUET WAS HELD BY THE RETURNED MEN

Many Men Gather at First Annual Dinner

COL. ARMSTRONG SPOKE

Varied Programme and Toast List Pleased the Students Present

The first annual banquet of the Returned Medical Undergraduates' Association of McGill was held at the Place Viger Hotel, with a full attendance of members, and many honorary guests present.

The menu was varied and substantial, and those present showed their appreciation in the gratifying manner customary to soldiers, while the orchestra rendered selections of appropriate music, and Lt. Macdonald sang several songs in approved style.

From the very first the atmosphere of good fellowship, which pervaded the whole assembly, became apparent, a natural sequence to years of service rendered by all in a common cause.

When the company had attacked, captured, penetrated and consolidated to the chef's last line of resistance, and after the toast to The King, the "Gas Alarm" was given by President F. G. Miller, and an interesting toast list followed.

"Our Guests" was proposed by Capt. L. C. Montgomery, M.C., and responded to by Col. Armstrong, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. A. MacKenzie Forbes, and Maj. A. K. Haywood, M.C. Col. Armstrong emphasized the great advance made in surgical treatment during the war, due greatly to the co-operation of the Medical Services of the various Allied Nations.

Lt.-Col. Forbes, president of the Great War Veterans' Association, referred to the responsibility resting with educated returned men during the period of readjustment in Canada, and urged recognition of this fact.

Maj. Haywood, superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, spoke of the duties and opportunities before returned men, and also caused much merriment by relating some of his experiences on Salisbury Plains with the First Contingent.

Lt.-Lieut. Ross Laing, president of the Students' Council, who was a guest of the evening, proposed the toast to "Our Alma Mater," which was responded to by Major H. P. Hill, whose great popularity among all was evidenced by the hearty reception accorded him.

Col. Bazin, D.S.O., in responding to the toast "The Army," was very optimistic in his outlook upon conditions which will prevail here at home after the signing of peace.

Other speeches followed and the festivities came to an end at a reasonable hour with the unanimous opinion that the banquet had been a great success, and a repetition is to be looked forward to next year.

The toast list was as follows:
The King—"Sailor, Soldier, Gentleman," The President.

Our Guests—"Vive l'Entente Cordiale," Capt. L. C. Montgomery, M.C., replied to by Col. G. E. Armstrong, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. A. MacKenzie Forbes, and Maj. A. K. Haywood, M.C.

Alma Mater—"Keep the Home Fires Burning"—Flight-Lieut. Ross Laing; responded to by Maj. H. P. Hill.

The Navy—"A Life on the Rolling Sea"—Lieut. A. M. McCrimmon; responded to by Surg. Sub-Lieut. U. J. Gareau.

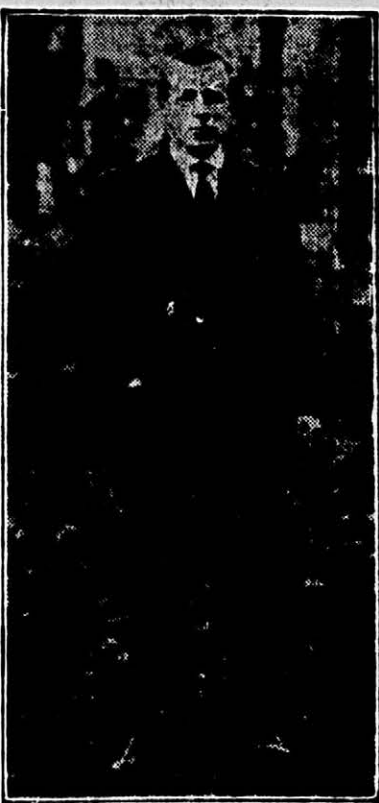
The Army—"Where did that one go to, 'Erbert?"—Surg. Sub-Lieut. N. T. Williamson, replied to by Lieut.-Col. A. T. Bazin, D.S.O.

The Men on Active Service—"The Laddies Who Fought and Won"—Surg. Sub-Lieut. H. R. Griffith, M.M. Absent Friends—"It ye break faith . . . we shall not sleep"—Lieut. K. O. Hutchinson.

"Cooks and sweepers, clear up the mess decks—remainder of the 'ands prepare for sea."

The honorary members present were: Col. G. E. Armstrong, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. A. T. Bazin, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. MacKenzie Forbes, Maj. E. W. Archibald, Maj. W. H. P. Hill, Maj. A. K. Haywood, M.C.; Maj. H. C. Burgess, Maj. J. C. Browne, Maj. F. B. Gurd, M.C., Cpt. D. Hingston, Cpt. I. E. Bruneau, Cpt. A. D. Sharp, M.C., Cpt. F. G. Pedley, M.C., Cpt. A. E. Dondon, Lt. Macdonald.

GETS M.C.



"PUD" ARGUE.

"PUD" ARGUE GETS MILITARY CROSS

Former Coach of Rugby Team is Decorated for Conspicuous Gallantry

News has been received that Capt. Alan P. Argue, M.C., who was recently reported to be at Hyde Park Place Hospital, suffering from a gunshot wound in the left leg, has been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

Capt. Argue enlisted with the 24th, going overseas with them as the medical officer of the regiment. When the regiment was broken up into drafts, he was transferred to the 87th as medical officer, and remained with that unit until being wounded just previous to the signing of the armistice.

Capt. Argue, who was popularly known as "Pud," at McGill, received his preliminary education at Ottawa Collegiate, and took a double course in Arts and Medicine at McGill. While at the college he took an active part in sports, and managed the hockey team during the season of 1911-12, while in 1912-13 he managed the Rugby club when they won the Inter-collegiate championship.

After graduating, Capt. Argue was appointed medical superintendent of the Western Hospital, and only relinquished this post to go overseas. While on the staff, he organized a hockey team there and played in several matches with the staffs of the other local hospitals.

WHAT'S ON

To-day.
Campus Rink Opens.

Coming.

Jan. 6—Loyola vs. McGill.
Jan. 9—McGill vs. Victoria.
Jan. 10—Informal Dance at Union.
Jan. 17—High School Dance.

ENGINEERING AT HARVARD.

Harvard University announced the opening on Jan. 2, 1919, of a School of Engineering. The establishment of the new school, it says, is due to a recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which held that the agreement which Harvard had with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was not in accord with the Gordon McKay will, which established a large fund for the teaching of engineering at Harvard.

The instruction will be wholly in the charge of a Harvard faculty, appointed by the governing boards, and will lead after four years of study, to the degree of S. B. Higher degrees will also be granted after additional study.

The work will be carried on in the class rooms and laboratories of the university, but arrangements may be made from time to time to utilize the facilities of other institutions, especially in the advanced technical courses whenever it is deemed wise to do so.

Instruction will be offered in mechanical, civil, sanitary and electrical engineering, mining and metallurgy and industrial chemistry. The terms of admission to the school will be the same as those to Harvard College, and

CITY LEAGUE WILL BEGIN PLAY TONIGHT

Considerable Change in Line-up
of Teams

MCGILL PLAYS MONDAY

Alterations in Rules Will Tend
to Improve Play in All
Respects

The opening games of the Montreal City League will be played to-night, and while the Red and White team will not take part, their first game coming on Monday, the 6th, the performances of the other teams will no doubt be watched with keen interest by those hockey "fans" who wish to get an idea of the kind of opposition McGill is likely to meet with this year. There is no team that on paper appears stronger than the line-up that will take the ice against Loyola, but it must be remembered that M.A.A.A. and Victorias have both a number of promising young players on their roster who will in all likelihood give opposing teams a lot of trouble.

Victorias in particular present a formidable combination, having the services of Slater and Magee, of last year's Loyola team, as well as the speedy youngsters King and Shibley, who formerly played for Shamrocks, the first leading the league in scoring.

The opportunity will also be given to-night of observing how the play of the teams is affected by the change from two twenty-minute periods to three, there being but two games a night instead of three as was formerly the rule.

The City League is taking special care this season to make sure that every man who takes the ice is a "Simon Pure" amateur, as it wishes to preserve its affiliation with the A.A.U. of Canada, and intends to challenge for the Allan Cup at the end of the season.

The schedule of games is as follows:—

FIRST HALF.

January 2.
Victorias vs. M.A.A.A.
Vickers vs. Shamrocks.
January 6.
Loyola vs. McGill.
M.A.A.A. vs. Shamrocks.
January 9.
Loyola vs. Vickers.
McGill vs. Victorias.
January 13.
M.A.A.A. vs. Vickers.
Shamrocks vs. Victorias.
January 16.
Loyola vs. Shamrocks.
Vickers vs. Victorias.
January 20.
Loyola vs. M.A.A.A.
McGill vs. Vickers.

January 23.
Victorias vs. Loyola.
Shamrocks vs. McGill.
January 27.
M.A.A.A. vs. McGill.
Victorias vs. Vickers.

SECOND HALF.

January 30.
M.A.A.A. vs. Victorias.
Shamrocks vs. Vickers.
February 3.
Loyola vs. McGill.
Shamrocks vs. M.A.A.A.
February 6.
Vickers vs. Loyola.
Victorias vs. McGill.
February 10.
Vickers vs. M.A.A.A.
Victorias vs. Shamrocks.
February 13.
M.A.A.A. vs. Loyola.
Vickers vs. McGill.
February 17.
Loyola vs. Victorias.
McGill vs. Shamrocks.
February 20.
Loyola vs. Shamrocks.
McGill vs. M.A.A.A.

McLear Jacoby has been elected manager of the Columbia University baseball team for 1919. He is in the United States Navy, having seen active service since 1917, holding the rank of ensign. There is little chance of his being able to assume his duties, the election having been an honorary one by his class mates and giving him the vanity "C."

will freely admit boys with a good high school training. The faculty of the school, as announced for this year, contains the names of many men of national prominence in their respective subjects.



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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919.

THE BIG DRIVE IS ON.

With the coming of the Christmas holidays, and the respite from labour they afford there comes to the mind of the student the feeling that the "first lap" of his college year is over. The re-opening of the university after those days of rest means the buckling down to hard and unremitting work, if the exams which now loom unpleasantly near are to be coped with successfully. Hence, it is that the period we are entering upon is one which lends itself easily to the process of "stock-taking" dear to the mind of the reflective one, but only too often decidedly unpleasant to those who are less fortunate.

The first term lies behind us, and most of us have to admit that the amount of work done in it was painfully slim. Of course, the intervention of the influenza epidemic and the closing of the college may, to a certain extent, account for this. But in any case, it seems to be generally true that for a couple of months the mental equipment of the undergraduate has not been sufficiently furnished and co-ordinated to enable him to do much in the way of serious work. It is after the vacation that there comes to him a realization of all the errors of omission he has committed, and he is apt to make a New Year's resolution to abandon every form of relaxation and amusement in favour of his books.

It is here that a certain danger lies. It is all very well to point to an immense quantity of work that must be disposed of before the arrival of the exams, and bring that forward as an excuse for not taking part in undergraduate affairs, but it is to say the least not convincing. The man who, on account of the pressing needs of his course of study, fails to turn up at hockey matches, dances or gatherings of the club he belongs to is getting a little more than half of what he should out of life at this university, and what he is missing he will never be able to supply at a later date.

Work to get through those tests, by all means—but don't let that keep you from taking a normal interest in what is going on around you. It is a fine thing, no doubt, to come through with first class in every subject, but many years hence what you did in a particular examination (provided you passed it) is not likely to loom nearly as large upon your mental horizon as it does just now. On the other hand the friendships and associations formed during a course of study at a university like McGill are, in our opinion, of a nature to affect the future life of a man to an extent that, judging by the neglect with which this side of student activity has met at the hands of some of those in authority, has not been properly realized.

GET BUSY, SOMEONE!

We should like to remind our readers that the hockey team, which last year brought their season to a glorious close by winning the Dandurand Cup and Deery Trophy, will be playing their annual rivals, Loyola, on Monday night. It is most desirable that there should be a full attendance of college men at this game, but unless some real effort to organize is made, we have no doubt that, as in past years, there will be but a small fraction of the undergraduate body on hand. Now is the time for some one to come forward and get the Rooters' Club going once more. In past years, it has been the custom to wait until McGill was to meet Laval before attempting anything of the kind, but if the season were to be started properly and the team supported in their efforts by a host of "rooters" the effect would, we are sure, be noticeable from the beginning.

OF COURSE, BUT—

A stranger knocked at the door of a farm house, and was attacked by the farmer's dog.
In order to defend himself he licked the dog. Just then the owner appeared and yelled:
"Hey, stop licking that dog. He ain't mad."
"Mad!" said the stranger, angrily, "of course he ain't—what in thunder has he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad."

AND SHE DID.

Moved by an impulse he could not

resist, he suddenly kissed her.
"Oh, Herbert!" she exclaimed, "that's not right."
"I'm sorry, Helen," replied Herbert, humbly. "I did the best I knew how. Won't you show me the proper way?"

ON LIFE'S OCEAN.

Gunner—"Did you hear about the physical culture girl and the athletic man?"
Guyer—"No."
Gunner—"Well, he proposed to her while they were out swimming."
Guyer—"You don't say! I suppose you would call that another great swimming match."

KHAKI UNIVERSITY IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Canada has done many things well during the war and none better, perhaps, than the establishment of the Khaki University of Canada. As early as 1916 the Canadian executive of the Y.M.C.A. took up the problem of the education of the Canadian soldier in England and France, and a well-known Canadian educationalist, Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, was asked by the Y.M.C.A. to go to England in an advisory capacity. This invitation was accepted by Dr. Tory, with the result that he is now at the head of the Khaki University of Canada.

What first led the Y.M.C.A. to ask Dr. Tory to undertake the task was that in the Canadian Army there were a very large number of university students who at the time of taking up arms had not completed their university courses. Up to this time the only educational work which was being undertaken amongst the British and Canadian soldiers was a series of lectures and certain classes which were conducted in connection with religious subjects.

In the course of a report made by Dr. Tory to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, he says, that as a result of conversations with officers and men in England and France he had come to the conclusion that a useful educational work could be done, serving a double purpose: (1) Promoting a better understanding of the war problems in the army itself, thus assisting and stimulating the interest of the men in the prosecution of the war, and (2) Creating an atmosphere of thought toward the problems of reconstruction and giving knowledge of such a definite character in relation to after-the-war occupations that would have a definite value when the day came for resettlement in Canada.

Dr. Tory also advised that the whole matter should be placed on a systematic basis and recommended that a complete scheme covering the whole army should be put into operation for the war period along the following lines:

(1) An organized scheme of popular lectures of an educational character, mainly historic and scientific.
(2) The promotion of small study groups.

(3) The promotion of reading groups in billets and tents.

(4) The development of a definite library system.

He further recommended that the whole scheme should "be put upon a broader basis than was possible within the Y.M.C.A., that the universities of Canada be consulted and interested from the point of view of teaching power and standards for the higher work, and also the general educational forces from the point of view of standards of work of a non-academic and industrial character."

The first test in the way of organization was carried out at the camp at Willey, where the work grew so rapidly that the general commanding in England appointed a committee to organize and to control the movement until Dr. Tory, who had returned, came over to Canada for the purpose of completing certain plans, and had finished that part of his labors. As a result of these universities have agreed to participate in three ways:

(1) By accepting certificates of work done while in the army in lieu of university work where it was of the same grade.

(2) To provide additional teaching power as required from time to time, more especially during the period of demobilization; and

(3) To co-operate in forming an advisory board, representative of the universities, which would serve as a union committee for the universities behind the Khaki University movement.

At the same time the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in Canada agreed to transfer their control in the educational movement to the Universities Committee, also agreeing to assist in the financing of the movement to their utmost ability. Then followed the calling into existence of educationalists and other members of universities in Canada from coast to coast.

The spirit with which the Canadian public received the scheme was shown when an appeal for \$500,000 as a preliminary subscription was made, the amount being oversubscribed. In England the organization took the form of groups for students in the following areas: London, Willey, Bramshot, Basingstoke, Seaford, Shoreham, Bexhill, Epsom, Sunningdale, Buxton and Etchingham, the local group being known as the Khaki College. In France the work was organized under the name of the Vimy Ridge University. The headquarters of the organization has been established in London, being known as the Khaki University of Canada, and it is here that the supervision, directing and financing of the whole work is done, the general policy, however, being directed by Dr. Tory. It might be mentioned that the Canadian Government has recently passed an order-in-council by which the govern-

BACK FROM FRONT.



LIEUT. G. E. CARTWRIGHT, M.C.

ment assumes the responsibility of the Khaki University.

From October, 1917, to July 31, 1918, 9,000 members of the overseas forces have been registered in classes in England; 1,380 have been registered in correspondence work in England and France. During the same period the attendance at the popular educational lectures has been approximately 180,000, which represents at least 45,000 individuals. Owing to circumstances, statistics covering activities in France are not available, but were this possible the above figures would be very materially increased.

As regards the teaching, the ranks employed are two majors, 25 captains, 68 lieutenants, 79 sergeants, 61 corporals and 5 privates, their pay and emoluments amounting to \$219,263. The \$500,000 above mentioned is being handled by a committee of reputable and widely known educationalists and the following is a summary of the estimated cost of the education:

Pay and allowances \$219,263

Subsistence allowance 25,000

Cost of rations 7,500

Maintenance in France—per capita rate 97,000

Barrack services 15,000

The Khaki University is, as before stated, under the direction of Dr. Tory, who has the assistance of an advisory senate, which meets periodically. The educational work will be of the very widest character—from the most elementary, even for those who are unable to read and write, up to men of more or less advanced university education, whilst there is also a correspondence department which is especially useful to men in hospital and forestry corps, both in England and France. It is most gratifying to the organizers that the educational opportunities are being seized with the greatest eagerness.

At the head of each college group is a president, generally an officer of moderate rank in the army; a secretary, who is a member of the staff of the Y.M.C.A., and a group of teachers. Up to the present time the teaching has been almost of a voluntary character, being conducted by members of the chaplains' service, Y.M.C.A., secretaries and army officers and men who were in the teaching profession before taking up arms.

On the question of demobilization Dr. Tory says in his report that "with regard to the general plans for demobilization, it is absolutely necessary that the organization should be modified so as to bring the educational control into the hands of a small body of men who would be responsible for the general organization, and that the teaching should be classified along lines similar to those suggested in the latter part of this document and carried out under an organization that will correspond somewhat to the organization of an educational department in one of our provinces. This is one of the large matters which requires immediate attention if we are to be ready for demobilization when it comes."

In another part of his report, Dr. Tory says: "It is hoped that the whole scheme may be ultimately related to plans for home settlement so that a very fair percentage of the men who otherwise had no fixed and settled occupations would have their minds definitely made up as to what they would like to do. Further, that such men passing into the hands of the settlement committee at home would have little difficulty in adjusting themselves into the newer conditions which must follow war."

"The third, and I think one is justified in saying the greatest object of all, in the minds of those who framed the project, was to save for intellectual work for the future at home, men who had just started to lay out for themselves intellectual careers, the sudden termination of which was brought about by the outbreak of war. Had war lasted only a year, this would not have made a serious break, but the time which it has lasted has been sufficient almost to completely dissociate such men from their previous life's work. It is hoped in this way that the thousands of vacancies in the teaching and intellectual professions will be filled by men who are stimulated during the demobilization period to begin again to prepare themselves

MUCH INSINCERITY IN CHOICE OF READING

There are many people who read certain books from a sense of duty. It may be a book of fiction, it may be a story of the war, it may be a biography; but if it be a book of the hour there is a certain class of readers who consider it their bounden duty to absorb it. This is equally true of volumes which have become classics. Most cultivated people would consider it a reflection upon themselves to admit that they had not read the masterpieces of Dickens, Scott, Stevenson, or Tolstoy; yet it is inconceivable that all these books should appeal to all cultivated people.

During the De Morgan rage it was almost pitiful to witness the struggles of some who considered it their duty not only to read these volumes, but to convince their friends that they enjoyed them. Ibsen has been responsible for more prevarication than almost any other writer; yet why should anyone hesitate to express an honest opinion regarding a piece of literary work? We are familiar with the traveller who used to go through the museums on the Continent with his Baedeker, gloriously enthusiastic over those pitchers which were double starred, and indifferent to those which did not receive this distinction. It is apparently the same way in literature, and of course it all comes down to a simple statement that the average reader or the average sightseer is not, in his own eyes, a competent judge of the merits of a literary work or a work of art.

Our reading, of all things, should be an expression of our sincerity. If we prefer an Oppenheim novel, why place a volume of Ibsen or Strindberg conspicuously upon our library table, while the Oppenheim book is concealed on a bookshelf? The literary appetite of each person is as clear an indication of what his personality craves as the appetite which is given to us to guide us in our selection of food. If that literary appetite causes us to select books of which we are ashamed, our effort should be to change our own character sufficiently to influence the literary appetite which craves what we believe to be the wrong kind of literary food. Until we do that, let us at least be honest with ourselves.

A characteristic of human nature, particularly in youth is to form prejudices against those things which we are compelled to do. It was many years after my school days before I learned to enjoy Stevenson, because that author happened to be upon the prescribed list which I had to read in preparation for school work. If we desire to be looked upon as readers of good books, then let us train ourselves, just as we would in any other line, to be real critics of the literature we absorb; let us be honest in expressing our likes and dislikes, and fearless if in these we differ from those around us. An insipid acquiescence in other people's opinions is as uninspiring in a literary discussion as is constant agreement with the ideas of others in every other walk of life. We do not hesitate to have our own ideas in politics and religion; let us form our

for work which they had previously desired. All of the professions have suffered. The universities have been depleted. It will probably be a generation before the percentage of men following intellectual pursuits will be up to the old standard. In addition to that, the new industrial life of the future, which will be based more and more upon science and scientific research, will require great numbers of men of the intellectual type. It is hoped that the beginning of this preparation can be made now and during demobilization in such a way as to carry its impetus into the future." The Khaki University of Canada thus promises to do a most beneficial work in the educational uplift of many thousands of its young citizens.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE FUTURE WOMAN.

If there is one road that opens out straight and clear in every one of the Allied countries it is the highway thrown up, broadened and made solid by sacrifice of the same kind as that one supreme sacrifice which was offered up long ago to impart safety to all who choose Right instead of Might as their guiding principle. Into the building of this highway has gone the most precious material of earth; towards its making has gone the finest brainpower, the noblest aspirations of which mankind is capable. But neither brains alone nor a full realization of the tremendous need of the times, nor the ordinary brand of generosity and good will have won this war. With all of these contributed in good measure, heaping and running over the war would still have gone to Germany had it not been for the element of personal sacrifice which permeated every one of the war efforts. This finally gave life and vigour and honourable victory to the efforts of the Allies.

There came a dreadful day last summer when the British army was told by Gen. Haig that England stood with her back to the wall. Up to that time had any true Britisher known the real meaning of sacrifice? Had he not, secretly, held back some dear, dear thing which he personally could not part? Not until that time did he realize that in England's hour of need her salvation depended on the individual personal effort of each individual soldier standing with his back to the wall, his face to the foe and all that he had, or ever hoped to have

own ideas regarding literature and be prepared to defend them. Here is a splendid opportunity for a New Year's resolution.

given over completely in sacrifice for England, for honour, for humanity. That act of supreme devotion put the finishing touch to this new road along which the Allies must travel in the future. That is, they must travel, they will travel, this highway if they are worthy of the sacrifice which has been made for them. Not yet have the great mass at home even grasped the meaning of the word sacrifice; (Continued on Page 3)

GAYETY

'The Million Dollar Dolls'
With CLIFF BRAGDON

LOEW'S

BILLIE BURKE

In "THE MAKE-BELIEVE WOMAN"

"FATTY" ARBUCKLE

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Many Graduates Return From Overseas Wearing Ribbons of Their Decorations And Wound Stripes Marking Casualties

Several Familiar Names Among the Latest Returned Canadian Officers—Major F. L. C. Bond Appointed Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway System—Capt. Gordon G. Bell, D.F.C., Back from Overseas, Has Eighteen Enemy Airplanes to His Credit, and was Personally Thanked by Greek and British Governments.

The feature of Aldimni news at the present time is the return to this country of many graduates and past students, who have served overseas during the great war. Every transport and hospital ship landing at the Atlantic ports these days brings back McGill men who have done their bit overseas, many of them wearing decorations or wound stripes as testimony of their service at the front.

Among others who have recently returned are the following:

Lieut. Raymond C. Bangs, Sci. '16, Ottawa, who was for a year overseas with the Canadian Engineers.
Lieut. J. E. H. ("Pep") Paisley, Arch. '16, of Ottawa, well known senior football player and captain, who was with the Field Artillery in which he rose from the ranks. He has been gassed.

Lieut. H. G. Spohn, Med. '19, of Penetanguishene, Ont., who enlisted as a private in No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) and later secured a commission in the Canadian Artillery.

Lieut. G. H. ("Phinny") Fletcher, Arts '11, Melbourne, Sask., who enlisted as a private in the 148th Battalion, won his commission in the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, and was wounded.

Major F. L. C. Bond, Sci. '98, overseas for some time with the Canadian Railway Troops. His appointment as Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway is announced.

Lieut. Eric B. F. Reddy, Sci. '16, who served with the Canadian Artillery.
Lieut. G. H. Cartwright, M.C., Sci. '17, Montreal, who enlisted as a gunner in the 21st Battery, C.F.A., won his commission and the Military Cross in the field, and was invalided to England as a result of illness.

Capt. H. V. Driver, Dent. '14, Montreal, who served overseas with the Canadian Army Dental Corps.

Lieut. E. D. Hyndman, M.C., Sci. '17, Sherbrooke, Que., who was wounded only a short time ago.

Lieut. F. A. Parkins, Sci. '15, Montreal, of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps, formerly of the Canadian Army Service Corps, wounded last summer. Downed 18 Enemy Planes.

Capt. Gordon G. Bell, D.F.C., past student, Ottawa, who has a record of meritorious service with the Royal Air Force to his credit.

Capt. Bell enlisted in 1914 and for a while had charge of a machine-gun section of the 38th Battalion in the first engagements this battalion took part in. He then transferred to the Flying Corps in 1916, and for one year was in a fighting squadron on the west front and saw a great deal of air fighting. He was promoted to Flight Commander for his good services and was sent to the Salonika front, going through the Bulgarian campaign as a commander of a detached air squadron.

Up to last August he had 18 planes to his credit and very few Canadians have won more honors in air fighting than he.

Last summer on the Salonika front he and another airman went up and engaged twelve enemy planes, bringing down three and putting the others to flight. For this feat he was awarded the Flying Cross and was specially complimented by the Greek Government. On two other occasions he was congratulated by British Headquarters.

Lieut. Henry Newman, Arts '06, Montreal, of the 13th Battalion, wounded last summer. He went overseas in command of a Highland Reinforcing Company.

Lieut. Walter S. Sutherland, Valleyfield, Que., Sci. '16, of the Canadian Engineers, formerly of the 123rd Pioneers Battalion, wounded.

Major A. A. Mackay, Med. '13, Montreal, the well-known water polo player, who went across as medical officer of the 42nd Battalion.

Lieut. W. W. Beveridge, M.C., Arts '15, Med. '18, of the 87th Battalion, who enlisted as a private in the McGill General Hospital. He was wounded by a sniper at Bourlon Wood in August, and is now en route to his home in Vancouver.

Lieut. R. O. McMurtry, M.C., Arts '05, Law '08, of Montreal, has been in France with Cape's Siege Battery for many months.

Lieut. P. W. K. Robertson, Sci. '00, of Long Branch, Cal.

How They Won Decorations.

Capt. David M. McKechnie, Med. '03, won the D.S.O. for refusing to take underground cover when attending the wounded, although under very heavy fire.

Major A. O. McMurtry, Arts '10, awarded the D.S.O., took a position in the open and was able to clear machine-gun nests and allow the in-

SENDS GREETINGS FROM MONS.



"DAD" LAMB.

fantry to advance.

Major Stanley G. Ross, Arts '10, Med. '13, who won the D.S.O., took charge of collecting posts and advanced stations on three successive days.

Pte. W. J. Paterson, Agr. '18, has been repatriated and is now in hospital in London.

Particulars are now to hand concerning the exploits which won the Military Cross for Major Frederick C. Clarke, Med. '08; Capt. Finlay Munroe, Med. '14, and Lieut. F. J. Longworth, Sci. '17.

Major Clarke collected four severely wounded men from heavy shelling, dressed them and placed them under cover. His cheerfulness and devotion inspired all under him.

Capt. Munroe attended the wounded during a barrage, always with a disregard of personal danger.

Lieut. Longworth brought up ammunition wagons by night to a forward position under heavy fire, with only two casualties.

The death occurred at North Conway, N.H., on December 13 of Katharine Melanie, wife of Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman, D.S.O., Law '07, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Weeks, Galveston, Tex.

Tribute to Lieut. Jones.

The London Times of November 18 has the following regarding the late Lieut. Mervyn C. A. Jones, Arts '20:

Lt. Mervyn Campbell Allan Jones, Canadian Field Artillery, who was killed on September 20, aged 19, was the only son of the late Colonel E. Allan Jones and Mrs. Jones, of Quebec and Bie, Canada. He left McGill University to enlist; his youth barred him from service abroad until 1917, when he sailed for England, and after a year's training in a cadet corps, obtained his commission, and went to the front last summer.

A friend writes: "Over here, perhaps, it was easier to guess, rather than completely realize the sacrifice he made in leaving his home, and his passion for the great life by the woods and islands of the St. Lawrence. One could, however, appreciate in full the understanding and keenness of observation he brought to bear upon the problems of the war, and the old world, and the swift enthusiasm with which he 'discovered' architecture and pictures, and developed a rare taste for the finest English poetry. Brave and purehearted, full of gaiety and love, intelligence and charm, to those who knew him, the regret of his death is deep, as the promise of his life was high."

A daughter was born in Montreal on December 13 to Capt. Sir Stopford Brunton, Bart., Sci. '11, and Lady Brunton.

Lieut. Robert Newton, M.C., Agr. '12, has been promoted captain in the Canadian Field Artillery.

A daughter has been born at the Curragh, Ireland, to the wife of Lieut. Walter A. Merrill, Law '11, of the Royal Air Force.

Sir Thomas Roddick, Med. '68, and Lady Roddick have left for Jacksonville, Fla., to spend the winter.

Capt. Arthur S. Lamb, Med. '17, sends greetings to the alumni editor of McGill Daily from Mons.

Prisoners Are Repatriated.

Lieut. J. P. McRae, Sci. '12, of the Royal Air Force, a prisoner of war at Holmbinden since November, 1917, has been repatriated, according to word reaching his wife, residing at 50 Park Avenue, Ottawa.

Lt. McRae is now in London. He went overseas with the Mechanical Transport, and later became a scout pilot. When taken prisoner he was also wounded.

Pte. William A. Richards, past student, recently repatriated, after having been a prisoner since 1915, has the

following to say regarding the reception tendered the repatriated prisoners at Hull, England:

"A number of harbor boats came out to escort us to the docks. They were bedecked with flags, and it was one long procession of cheers and noises of sirens and whistles. Then there were numerous aeroplanes doing all kinds of stunts around the ship. It was really marvellous the way they were handled; just like moths around a candle. One fellow was very daring and did everything but shake hands with us while shooting by."

"When we approached the docks there were thousands there to welcome us and the cheers were deafening. We were read a message from the King and then given a good feed, loaded with cigarettes, tobacco, etc., and boarded waiting trains which took us to Ripon, the receiving camp. There we were sorted out and fed, and spent a couple of days giving particulars, undergoing medical examination, etc., and then given a month's leave. The men who were classed B and under have the option of going home at once, while those of Class A, in which I was unlucky enough to be put, must stay on here."

Willis Chipman, Sci. '76, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Toronto Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Promotions in Engineers.

Promotions in the Canadian Engineers include the following:

To be majors: Captains J. A. G. White, M.C., Sci. '11; B. Ross, M.C., past student; C. C. Richards, Sci. '04; R. A. Spencer M.C., Sci. '14; E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, M.C., Sci. '99; B. L. Sowers, M.C., past student; G. H. McCallum, M.C., Sci. '07; McCallum, M.C., Sci. '16.

To be captains: Lieuts. H. S. Kennedy, M.C., Sci. '14; W. T. May, Sci. '12; G. H. Gilchrist, M.C., Sci. '16; W. L. L. Cassels, Sci. '13; J. N. Alford, Sci. '11; H. Kennedy, M.C., Sci. '14; E. J. Pope, Sci. '17; H. B. Tott, Sci. '14; R. E. MacAfee, M.C., Sci. '10; W. E. Bull, M.C., Sci. '15; G. M. Robertson, M.C., Sci. '16; G. E. Cole, Sci. '06.

Major S. B. Coristine, past student, is now secretary of the Pensioners Board, Ottawa.

Sir Thomas Roddick, Med. '68, and Lt.-Col. C. A. Peters, D.S.O., Med. '98, have been elected patrons of the Newfoundland Society of Montreal.

In renewing his subscription to "McGill Daily," Sir James A. Grant, Med. '54, of Ottawa, says: "McGill made a splendid record in the greatest war of this or any previous age, and achieved a niche in 'The Temple of Fame' of a truly imperishable character."

At last word, Capt. Norman B. Allen, Arts '17, of the 20th Battalion, C.E.F., was at Namur, Belgium. He reports having received a slight wound at the Amiens "show" on August 8. "I haven't mased a thing," the genial "Fat" writes, "and, believe me, I have had the pleasure of sending a few Boches to a warmer clime." Capt. Allen reports having seen Major Cyrus Macmillan, Arts '00, recently.

The marriage took place recently in England of Lieutenant-Colonel Rodford H. Mulock, D.S.O., Sci. '09, of the Royal Air Force, and Miss Edythe Goodman, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Rev. Dr. James Roy, Arts '79, recently suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home in Montreal, and is critically ill.

Appointed Chief Engineer.

The appointment is announced by Vice-President Robb, of Major F. L. C. Bond, Sci. '98, as Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway system, with headquarters at Montreal. Major Bond has just returned from overseas after two years' service with the 10th Battalion Canadian Railway Troops. He was born at Montreal in 1877, was educated at Montreal High School, the Collegiate Institute and McGill. Upon graduating from McGill in 1898 he entered the service of the Grand Trunk as Assistant Resident Engineer of the Eastern Division, and in 1901 was appointed engineer in charge of double track construction. In 1902 he was night superintendent on the construction of the Park Avenue tunnel, of the New York subway, but returned to the Grand Trunk as Resident Engineer, Eastern Division, a position which he held until 1913. From 1913 to 1916, when he went overseas, Major Bond was Division Engineer, Eastern Lines, Grand Trunk Railway System. He holds a high reputation in railway and engineering circles, and his work with the Canadian Expeditionary Force won the highest commendation.

How They Died

LIEUT. FRANK LAWSON, ARCH. '14.

"He was the most daring officer in the Battalion," wrote Lieut. J. R. Buchanan, Arts '13, of Lieut. Frank Lawson, Arch. '14, who died of wounds on April 12, 1916. Lieut. Lawson was born in Inverness, Scotland, on March 30, 1889, the son of F. J. Lawson, now an architect in Calgary, Alberta. He attended Western Canada College, Calgary, from which he matriculated into the Department of Architecture in 1910. In 1914 he received his degree and shortly afterwards received the appointment of Bridge Architect for the City of Calgary. As such he designed bridges of reinforced concrete, which cost over half a million dollars.

While at the University, Lieut. Lawson was a member of the 3rd Victoria Rifles. In the fall of 1914 he qualified for and received a commission in the 103rd Calgary Rifles (Militia), and in April, 1915, he resigned his position with the City of Calgary and enlisted as a lieutenant in the 56th Overseas Battalion, being one of the first to join that unit. On June 30, 1915, he left for England as second-in-command of the first draft of 250 men from the 56th. On arrival at Shorncliffe, Lieut. Lawson became attached to the 30th Reserve Battalion. He already held his captain's papers and while with the 30th Reserve qualified for the rank of major, and took command of "A" Company of the unit. So anxious was he to get to the front, however, that he reverted to the rank of lieutenant in December, 1915, when he crossed the Channel. On February 1, 1916, he became attached to the 18th Battalion and thereafter took part in much heavy fighting around Ypres. On April 10, he was seriously wounded in the head at St. Elie and died at No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station two days later. He is buried near Popperinge in the Canadian Military Cemetery.

From information reaching Mr. Lawson from the front, it would appear that Lieut. Lawson was a particularly gallant and daring officer. The circumstances of his death were related as follows by his commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Wigle: "He did his duty and did it well, fearless, painstaking and cautious. He had led his men into a position under a bombardment that was simply hell on earth. He got through all right, only to be shot by a Hun sniper when getting in the wounded and dead from 'No Man's Land' between the trenches at night after the battle was over."

The late Lieut. J. R. Buchanan, Arts

THE FUTURE WOMAN.

(Continued from Page 2)

not yet have they realized the heritage which has come to them. Not yet do they realize that from this day forth they belong to the world, to humanity, to each other.

Frequently during the last year we have heard those qualified to speak telling of the wonderful effects which war has wrought on the men who have helped to bring about this peace which in grandeur and awesomeness is beyond the power of man to conceive. Invariably those same speakers have added, with all the earnestness of which they were capable, the appeal: "Be worthy of them! You who are at home strive to make yourselves worthy of these men!"

Has any one made any conscious effort to do this? When the knitting of socks and the making of Red Cross supplies shall cease can any community point to any great advance in thinking and living? Has the old 1913 structure been torn down or so remodelled as to be unrecognizable? Have people become broader and better in other lines than those emergency ones growing out of the war? What is the permanent output in higher living for the four years of war? Are we ready, are we worthy to journey on this great highway built by magnificent storming of the heights?

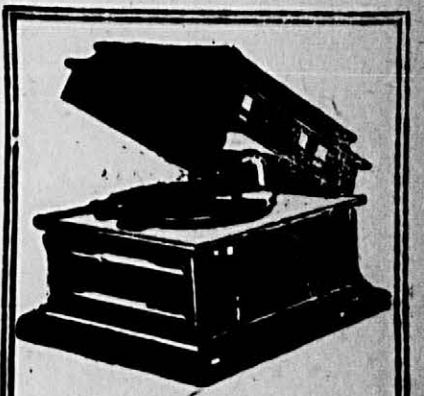
The answer to these vital questions is simple. Whatever steps we have taken looking to the future journey on this great new highway mark us as either worthy or unworthy of the supreme sacrifice that has been made up to date and the further sacrifice that is still due from every one. Not for one moment can any one be excused for thinking that the signing of the armistice in France by Germany means an end to German endeavours and German attitude towards others. The German spirit is by no means annihilated. It is only silent and sulking because overcome by superior force. German agents scattered throughout the world have not signed the armistice. One of the most dangerous bits of work devolving on the troops after an evacuation was known as "mopping up." Into every nook and cranny the men were expected to go searching for the Hun who was, too often, concealed for the purpose of taking a Hun's advantage and ambushing our brave men. Nevertheless our men mopped up thoroughly and unhesitatingly. Many a man sealed his sacrifice then and there.

(to be continued.)

"In a letter to a friend spoke feelingly of the death of Lieut. Lawson, whom he had known at the University. He wrote: 'He had only joined us with a draft about two months ago. If only the 'Daily' had not closed for the year, I would most certainly have written a letter to let the fellows know how he died. I can assure you he brought some credit on Old McGill.'

"On the first night, when our bombing party captured the crater, Frank led his platoon up and entrenched there—a thing that was almost unbelievable under the most intense artillery and machine-gun fire we have seen in our seven months here. He was constantly on the go during the next day and night, and if he had lived would most certainly have been decorated for it. During the whole operation he was the most daring officer in the Battalion.

"Finally he was shot in the head, and the party who brought him out had to run the gauntlet for a mile through the most Hellish fire anyone could conceive. Everyone is full of praise for his actions during the whole engagement. Frank was a splendid chap, and extremely well liked while here. The fellows would follow him anywhere and I can assure you that means something this last month."



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INFORMAL DANCE TO BE HELD IN UNION

Second Dance of Session Will Take Place Friday, Jan. 10

The students will have an opportunity of attending another informal dance in the near future, as the Students' Council has decided to hold the second of these functions on Friday, January 10.

Those who were present at the first dance had a most enjoyable time, and a capacity attendance is expected next week. The Cyclone Jazz Band will furnish the music for dancing, and they are sure to leave nothing to be desired in this direction.

At the last dance there was some confusion when supper was served, and, consequently, special care has been given to this part of the programme, and all crowding will be eliminated. Arrangements have been made for refreshments along the same lines as former dances.

In order to be sure of obtaining tickets, it will be advisable to buy them immediately at the Union, as only a limited number can attend.

The price of the tickets will be the same as for the other dances—Students, 75 cents; Outsiders, \$1.00.

A DICKENSIAN INN.

"There are in London several old inns, once the headquarters of celebrated coaches in the days when coaches performed their journeys in a graver and more solemn manner than they do in these times; but which have now degenerated into little more than the abiding and looking places of country wagons. The reader would look in vain for any of these ancient hostleries, among the Golden Crosses and Bull and Mouths which rear their stately fronts in the improved streets of London. If he would light upon any of these old places, he must direct his steps to the obscure quarters of the town; and there in some secluded nooks he will find several, still standing with a kind of gloomy sturdiness, amidst the modern innovations which surround them."

Thus Dickens wrote in Chapter X. of "The Pickwick Papers," introductory to his description of the "White Hart" in the borough, in which district, he goes on to say, "there still remain some half-dozen old inns, which have preserved their external features unchanged." The same remarks would have applied to many other inns in the city of London proper at the time, prominent amongst them being "La Belle Sauvage" of Ludgate Hill; but alas, these do not exist to-day, and the "Bell Sauvage" has, like many others, gone into the limbo of past, if not forgotten things, leaving nothing but its name denoting a cul-de-sac, to remind the present generation of its one-time fame.

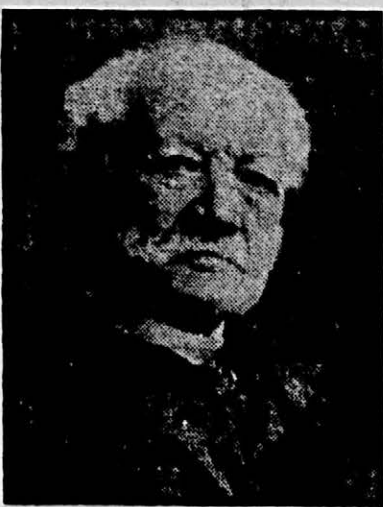
This was the inn, as stated in the same chapter, where Tony Weller, respondent in many layers of cloth and huge brimmed hat, stopped "when he drove up" on the box seat of one of the stage coaches of the period. For Tony Weller, the redoubtable Sam's father, was, as everybody knows, a coachman typical of the period of the book, and the "Belle Sauvage" (the spelling of "savage" here follows the fashion of the period referred to) was where he started and ended his journeys in London. But the anecdote related by his son of how he was hoodwinked into taking out a license to marry Mrs. Clarke contains the chief of the only two actual references to the fact that his headquarters were the "Belle Sauvage," as he called it. It certainly recorded that he started from the "Bull" in Whitechapel when he drove the Pickwickians to Ipswich, but it is the "Belle Sauvage" that is associated with his name.

"What's your name, Sir?" says the lawyer.

"Tony Weller," says my father. "Parish" says the lawyer. "Belle Sauvage," says my father; for he stopped there when he drove up, and he know'd nothing about parishes, he didn't."

Now it seems to us a curious fact that Dickens never made any further reference to this famous inn, either in Pickwick or in his other books, than that here recorded. It is particularly curious in regard to Pickwick, for the inn was not only close to the Fleet Prison, which figures so prominently in the book, but its outbuildings actually adjoined it. Meagre as is the reference, it is nevertheless retained in the memory, and the inn proclaimed a Dickensian inn quite as indelibly as if it had been the scene of many an incident such as connect others with his name and books.

Unfortunately there are only one or two landmarks remaining to show that it ever existed. One of these is the archway out of Ludgate Hill, just beyond the hideous bridge which runs across the road, beside No. 68, which in Pickwickian days was No. 38. Perhaps the shape of the yard which still bears the inn's name may be considered as a trace of its former glory. This yard is now surrounded by the



SIR JAMES A. GRANT.

business premises of well-known publishers, which occupy the whole site of the old building, and is called by the inn's name.

We can find no earlier reference to the inn than that in the reign of Henry VI. when a certain John French in a deed (1453) made over to his mother for her life "all that tenement of inn, with its appurtenances, called Savage's Inn, otherwise called 'le Bell on the Hope' in the parish of Fleet Street, London." Prior to that it may be surmised that it belonged to a citizen of the name of Savage, probably the "William Savage of Fleet Street in the Parish of St. Bridget," upon whom, it is recorded in 1380, an attempt was made "to obtain by means of forged letter, twenty shillings."

It would be clear from this that its sign was the "Bell and Hoop," before it became the property of the Savage family, from whom there can be no doubt it got its name of "La Belle Sauvage." According to Stow, Mrs. Isabella Savage gave the inn to the Cutlers' Company, but this would seem to be incorrect, for more recent research has proved definitely that it was a John Craythorne who did so in 1568. The crest of the Cutlers' Company is the Elephant and Castle, and a stone bas-relief of it, which once stood over the gateway of the inn under the sign of the Bell, is still to be seen on the east wall of La Belle Sauvage Yard to-day. It was placed there some 50 years ago when the old inn was demolished.

Years before Craythorne presented the Inn to the Cutlers' Company it was known as "La Belle Sauvage," for we are told that Sir Thomas Wyatt, the warrior poet, in 1554 made his last stand with his Kentish men against the troops of Mary just in front of the ancient inn, "La Belle Sauvage." He was attempting to capture Ludgate and was driven back with some thousands of rebel followers to Temple Bar, where he surren-

CAMPUS RINK WILL BE OPENED TODAY

Inter-Class Hockey League Will Commence Series in Near Future

The Campus Rink will be open for the season to-day. During the past week the staff, under the management of Tom Graydon, has been working steadily in order to have the rink ready for the opening of the college after the holidays, and the result is a splendid sheet of ice.

It is anticipated that there will be a great demand for season tickets this year, and they may be obtained at any time from the caretaker of the rink in the dressing rooms by the rink. Tickets may also be obtained at the office in the Union after five o'clock at night.

Plans have already been made by the Hockey Club for the formation of an inter-class league, and it will be commenced in the near future. This league has already been very popular among the students, and there has been great rivalry among the classes to see who would hold the Capper trophy for the season. It will be necessary to begin practising immediately, and all the teams are expected to be out within the next few days.

Skating parties will be held from time to time in order to foster intimacy between the men students and the R.V.C. In other years these parties have been a great success, and there is every hope that there will be repetitions of these, this year.

The season tickets for the rink will be sold at \$3.00. Single tickets may be obtained at twenty-five cents each, or three for fifty cents.

dered himself to Sir Maurice Berkeley, and so sealed his own fate and that of poor Lady Jane Grey.

Again, in 1584, the inn was described as "Ye Belle Sauvage" and there have been many speculations as to the origin of the name, and some doubt as to the correct spelling.

In 1648 and 1672 exhibitions of landlords' tokens of various inns were held, whereat were shown two belonging to "La Belle Sauvage." The sign of one being that of an Indian woman holding a bow and arrow, and the other, of Queen Anne's time, that of a savage standing by a bell, and it has been conjectured that this latter sign may have suggested the name. But as the inn was known as "Ye Belle Sauvage" some 60 years previously this is hardly likely. Another conjecture as to its origin was made by Addison in The Spectator who, having read an old French romance which gives an account of a

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beautiful woman called in French "La Belle Sauvage," and translated into English as "Bell Sauvage," considered the name was derived from that source. Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, in his excellent little book on "Ludgate Hill," puts forth another idea. "As the inn," he says, "was the mansion of the Savage family, and near to Bailey or Ballium, it is at least conceivable that it would come to be known as the Ball or Bailey Savage Inn, and afterward the Old Ball or Bailey Inn." We prefer, however, to favour the Isabella Savage theory as the likely one.

Long before Elizabeth's time and long afterward the inn was a very famous one. In the days before Shakespeare the actors gave performances of their plays in the old inn yard, using the courtyards in place of what is now the pit, and the upper and lower galleries for what are now the boxes and galleries of modern theatres. In 1556, the old inns, such as the "Cross Keys," the "Bull" and "Belle Sauvage" were used extensively for this purpose, the latter, we are told, almost ranking as a permanent theatre. We find Collier also stating that the "Belle Sauvage" was a favourite place for these performances.

Originally the old inn consisted of two courts, an inner and outer one. The present archway from Ludgate Hill led into the latter, which at one time contained private houses. A distinguished resident in one of these (No. 11) was Grinling Gibbons. According to Horace Walpole, Gibbons carved an exquisite pot of flowers in wood, which stood on his window sill there, and shook surprisingly with the motion of the coaches that passed beneath. The inn proper, surrounded by its picturesque galleries, stood in a corner of the inner court, entered

by a second archway about half way up the yard. Part of the inn abutted on to the back of Fleet Prison, and Mr. Jacques in his "Rambles With an American," bearing this fact in mind, ingeniously suggests that the conception of smuggling Mr. Pickwick from the prison by means of a piano without works may have been conceived in Mr. Weller's brain while resting in the "Belle Sauvage" and contemplating the prison wall.

In 1828, the period of "The Pickwick Papers," J. Pollard painted a picture of the Cambridge Coach ("The Star") leaving the inn. A portion of this picture showing the coach and the north side of Ludgate Hill, was published as a lithograph by Thomas McLean of the Haymarket. It gives the details of the inn entrance and the coach on a large scale. The inn at the time was owned by Robert Nelson. He was a son of Mrs. Ann Nelson, the popular proprietor of "The Bull," Whitechapel. Besides the coaches for the eastern counties, those also for other parts of the country started from its precincts, for such names as Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Oxford, Gloucester, Coventry, Carlisle, Manchester are announced on the signboard at the side of the archway.

In spite of the fact that Dickens only once refers to the inn its name and fame nevertheless will always be associated with him and with Tony Weller, who was so familiar with it and so attached to it, as to name it as the parish he resided in.

ENOUGH.

He—"Don't you know her? She lives in your square."
She—"Possibly so, but she doesn't go in my circle."

McGill Union

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